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Professor Roe, himself an adept in machinery, assumes that his reader knows the difference between a miller and a shaper, between an involute and a cycloidal gear, without the need of being told; and does not make any appreciable concession to the ignorance of most people in matters of mechanical technique. If this restricts the currency among economists of so excellent a book it will be unfortunate.

CLIVE DAY.

Yale University.

NEW BOOKS

ANDERSON, D. R. *William Branch Giles: A study in the politics of Virginia and the nation from 1790 to 1830.* (Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub. Co. 1915. Pp. 271.)

Giles had an unusually long public career—nearly forty years—as member of the Virginia legislature, representative and senator from Virginia in the Congress of the United States, and finally governor of Virginia, but has waited until the present for a biographer. He has, however, secured a sympathetic one in Professor Anderson, who has devoted much time and effort to gather the scattered material necessary for such a work. As Giles was primarily a politician, with little or no understanding of economic or financial problems, there is little in his career to interest the student of economics, except as his position on various public questions of his time reflected the attitude of his constituency. Representing an agricultural district he opposed all Hamilton's financial plans, such as assumption, the establishment of a central bank, etc. He also opposed the financial policy of Gallatin, though this time for political reasons. Acting as a supporter of Jefferson, he defended the embargo. He opposed a protective tariff, the money power in all its many manifestations, and the usurpation of power by the central government. Always a man of strong feelings, violent and unrestrained in debate, and with shifting interests and convictions, his life offers an interesting study in psychology as well as politics. For the student of economic history the outstanding fact in this study is the marked effect of early environment and influences upon the political convictions of a man who considered himself extremely independent. The author has made a careful and scholarly study, but has not always been able to escape a certain bias in favor of his subject.

E. L. B.

BABBS, A. V. *Law of the tithe as set forth in the Old Testament.* (New York: Revell. 1915. Pp. 254. \$1.)

BOGART, E. L. *Readings in the economic history of the United States.* (New York: Longmans. 1916. Pp. xxviii, 862. \$2.80.)

To be reviewed.

BOSE, S. *Some aspects of British rule in India*. (Iowa City: State University of Iowa. 1916. Pp. 149.)

BOUCHIER, E. S. *Syria as a Roman province*. (New York: Longmans. 1916. Pp. 304. \$2.)

BUFFINGTON, A. H. *New England and the western fur trade, 1629-1675*. Reprinted from the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, vol. XVIII. (Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. 1916. Pp. 192.)

This is an interesting and scholarly account of the efforts of the people of New England and especially of Massachusetts to secure direct access to the valuable fur trade which formed the basis of the Dutch settlements along the Hudson and of the French in Canada. The fur trade was early developed in New England, but with the settlement of that section soon lost local importance, and efforts were made to follow it further west. For this New England was disadvantageously situated, as overland connection was not feasible, and all the water routes were held by rival nations. Conflict with the French resulted in 1628 when a company was formed to get possession of the St. Lawrence; with the Dutch in 1640-1654 through attempts to get control of the fur trade on the Connecticut and the Delaware, and on the Hudson between 1645 and 1675. In every case the endeavor of New England to obtain access to the western fur trade was frustrated.

In these efforts the author sees an influential factor leading to various attempts at colonial union. "The only thing, down to the outbreak of the struggle with Great Britain, which could induce the several colonies to lay aside their jealousies even temporarily was the occasional necessity for union against their Indian and foreign enemies." But such union was essential if they were to secure their share of the fur trade, and this note runs through the political and diplomatic history of the early colonial period. Indeed the author probably does not greatly exaggerate when he declares "the history of North American expansion might almost be written in terms of the fur trade." E. L. B.

BURGESS, J. W. *The administration of President Hayes*. (New York: Scribner. 1916. Pp. xii, 154. \$1.)

The little volume bearing the above title is the Larwill lectures, delivered in 1915 by Professor Burgess at Kenyon College, the alma mater of President Hayes. It is a sincere appreciation of the character and administration of its subject, which the author thinks have not been sufficiently esteemed by his countrymen and the world. Of particular interest is the praise accorded Hayes' financial policy, which covered the subjects of resumption of specie payments, free coinage of silver, and refunding of the debt. He supported and carried through resumption and refunding, but was unalterably opposed to free coinage and even to the silver purchase act approved of by Allison and Sherman. His financial policy

Professor Burgess thinks was marked by courage, farsightedness, and devotion to principle. Of Hayes' discussion of the monetary question in his first annual message, of December, 1877, the author says it "has never been surpassed, if equalled, for correctness, conciseness, and exhaustiveness anywhere in our economic literature." E. L. B.

CADOUX, G. *La prospérité économique de l'Allemagne, sa "place au soleil" et la guerre.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1916.)

DAHLINGER, C. W. *Pittsburgh: a sketch of its early social life.* (New York: Putnam. 1916. Pp. 216. \$1.25.)

GILL, C. *National power and prosperity.* (London: Unwin. 1916. 4s. 6d.)

HAYNES, F. E. *Third party movements since the Civil War. With special reference to Iowa. A study in social politics.* (Iowa City: State Historical Society of Iowa. Pp. x, 564. \$2.50.)

HEBBLE, C. K. and GOODWIN, F. P., editors. *The citizens book.* (Cincinnati: Chamber of Commerce. Pp. 242. \$1.25.)

HOWE, F. C. *Why war?* (New York: Scribner. 1916. Pp. xvi, 366.)

HUNTINGTON, E. *Civilization and climate.* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1915. Pp. xii, 333. \$2.50.)

LEFEUVRE-MÉAULLE, H. *La Grèce économique et financière en 1915.* (Paris: Alcan. 1916. 3.50 fr.)

VON MAYR, G. *Volkswirtschaft, Weltwirtschaft, Kriegswirtschaft.* (Berlin: Rothschild. 1915. Pp. 64. 1.50 M.)

MILLIoud, M. *The ruling caste and frenzied trade in Germany.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1916. Pp. 159. \$1.25.)

RAPPARD, W. E. *Notre grande république soeur. Aperçu sur l'évolution des Etats-Unis et sur les rapports Suisses-Américains, conférence faite à l'Aula de l'Université de Berne.* (Geneva: S. A. Sonor. 1916. Pp. 51. 1 fr.)

In this address by a professor in the University of Geneva who was at one time assistant professor at Harvard, the intimate relations of the sister republics, Switzerland and the United States, are sketched with skill and sympathy. Americans will join cordially with the author in the hope that on the basis of common interest which he demonstrates a system of academic exchanges between the two countries may be established. C. D.

ROSE, J. H. *Nationality in modern history.* (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. xi, 202. \$1.25.)

SELLARS, R. W. *The next step in democracy.* (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. v, 275. \$1.50.)

STREIGHTOFF, F. D. and F. H. *Indiana: A social and economic survey*. With a chapter on *Charities and corrections* by C. C. NORTH. (Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart Company. 1916. Pp. 261. \$1.25.)

Indiana is to celebrate this year the one-hundredth anniversary of her admission into the Union, and consequently a very general interest has been aroused in the history and activities of the state. The history of Indiana is being written by a small band of scholars at Indiana University, headed by Professor Woodburn. Professor and Mrs. Streightoff have therefore confined themselves in this volume to "a concise description of Indiana as she is, and of the problems she faces." The title is somewhat misleading, for about half the book deals with economic problems and the other half describes the government and administrative features. Like most books that are inspired by commercial opportunity rather than by a complete mastery of the subject, this study leaves much to be desired.

The chapters are concise and there is much that is suggestive in the comments, but one feels that the authors have drawn upon their knowledge of economic phenomena in general where specific information on Indiana was lacking. There are many omissions of matters that might fairly have been looked for; for instance there is nothing on population and immigration, on marketing, on banking, or on cultural development. The first three chapters, on natural resources, on trees, and on agriculture, are the best, perhaps because on these subjects information is most easily available. No mention is made, however, of tenancy in the last-named chapter. In the discussion of transportation, roads and interurban lines are described at considerable length, but less than half a page is given to railroads as they exist in the state today. The chapters on manufactures and labor are particularly unsatisfactory, being scrappy and undigested. On page 64 the word concentration is misused, specialization being obviously intended. While the severe characterization of the tax system of Indiana is possibly justified, due credit is scarcely given to the good administration of a bad system.

In spite of its shortcomings the book is interesting, well written, not over-burdened with detail, and will doubtless serve the purpose for which it was prepared, of informing the people of Indiana about some of the economic and political problems of their state.

E. L. BOGART.

WEBSTER, H. *Rest days. A study in early law and morality*. (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. xiv, 325. \$3.)

To be reviewed.

WEBSTER, L. J. *The operation of the freedmen's bureau in South Carolina*. Smith College studies in history, vol. I, no. 2. (Northampton, Mass.: Smith College Dept. Hist. 1916. Pp. iv, 118. 50c.)

This is the first installment of a careful study of the working of an institution which, however political its conception and purpose, dealt perforce mainly with economic problems. Chapter 1 describes the experiment of the federal government in colonizing the freedmen on the sea islands of North Carolina during the years 1862-1865. The result of this experiment enabled the government to draw up a workable freedman's bureau bill when the system was extended to all the insurrectionary states in 1865. In the second chapter is described the organization and administration of the bureau, and in the two following chapters the distribution of the land, and problems connected with labor, justice, and marriage relations. The handling of the land question was particularly inept, the negroes being promised land three times, only to have it taken from them, while the dispossessed planters were often unjustly treated. The labor problem was settled by forcing the negroes and planters to make wage contracts, but these were often broken and difficult to enforce. In the settlement of the confused marriage relationships of the freedmen the author concludes that the bureau's work was beneficial. The study is carried to the end of 1865 in this number.

E. L. B.

WICKWARE, F. G., editor. *The American year book, a record of events and progress*. 1915 edition. (New York: Appleton. 1916. Pp. xviii, 862. \$3.)

The Argentine yearbook, 1915-1916. With short chapters on the republics of Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile. (New York: Donnell and Palmer. 1916. \$5.25.)

China. (New York: Guaranty Trust Co. 1916. Pp. 62.)

Louisiana, her financial needs; an analysis of existing conditions, with practical remedial suggestions. (New Orleans: Bankers Loan & Securities Co. 1916. Pp. 31.)

Russia. (New York: Guaranty Trust Co. 1916. Pp. 53.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

Irrigation in the United States. A Discussion of its Legal, Economic, and Financial Aspects. By RAY PALMER TEELE. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1915. Pp. viii, 252. \$1.50.)

The public has been slowly awakening to the importance of the conservation and use of the natural resources of the country. Among these, the most fundamental is land. Anything which will reduce the enormous area of wasted land and which will correspondingly increase the extent to which it can be put to beneficial use must be of value not merely to the occupants of the land